REGISTERED No "I" 1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,781.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,431 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lawrie, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		January 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves Tuticorin	18
„ Ratnagherry	11	„ Colombo	19
„ Vingoria	11	„ Galle	19
„ Goa	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Carwar	13	„ Manaa	25
„ Mangalore	13	„ Cocanada	27
„ Cannanore	14	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Calicut	15	„ Gopaulpore	30
„ Beypore	15	„ False Point	31
„ Cochin	16		Feb.
„ Alleppy	16	Arrives at CALCUTTA	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAROMERAH.

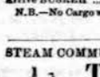
The s.s. PUNJAUR, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	21	„ Fao	4
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	8
„ Linga	27	„ Linga	11
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	31	„ Muscat	15
„ Fao	31	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	31	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	Feb. 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander C. C. D. Hutcheon, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

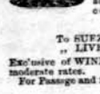
The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P. Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following STEAMERS will have DESPATCH as under :—

S. S. "TIMO " during February.
S. S. "STRATHCLYDE" during March.

They are both fast Steamers, and have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of WINES, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY,

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every day each way between SURAT and GOGO (Sundays excepted.)

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

The Steamers leave Surat and Gogo in the morning according to the state of the tide between the hours of 5 A.M. and 9 A.M.

The Steamer leaving Surat on Saturday proceeds direct to Bhownagar, and does from that port every Monday morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 10th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. C. Bourne, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 7th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAME S LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rabattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except sheep, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, may not be considered with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as to ensure far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, 3,128 Tons, and 600 H. P., Captain W. Symons, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain C. Pasley, will be despatched as above, carrying Mail's, and taking the usual Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th December 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March	1874.
16th do.	
30th do.	
13th April	1874.
27th do.	
11th May	1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	„ 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable Messuage Buildings and Land at Malabar Hill, Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 12th day of January 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate and effects of Nowrojee Byramjee Parukh, late Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Belgaum, deceased, the following property :—

All the messuage or bungalow coach-house, stable, out-buildings and land situate on the top of Malabar Hill, on the east side of the public highway called Nepean Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,975 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the public highway known as the New Road leading to Chowpatty, on the west par by by the said Nepean Road and partly by Government ground, on the north by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee and Muncoond Shamjee and on the south by Government ground, which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 19 and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of two desirable Residences and Land at Matheran in the Zillah of Tanna.

On TUESDAY, the 13th day of January 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell in two lots, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the Administrator, with the Will annexed of the Estate and Effects of Nowrojee Byramjee Paruk, late Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Belgaum, deceased, the following properties :—

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four acres and ten goontas or thereabouts, being No. 1039 in the Map of Matheran, deposited in the Office of the Collector of Tanna, together with the messuage, dwelling-house, and buildings standing thereon, known as Parbui House, situate on the west side of the public road at Matheran, in the sub-district of Mahar-peer, Zillah Tanna, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by property belonging to A. D. Carvalho, Esq., and on the north and south by the public road.

LOT No. 3

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-four goontas or thereabouts, being No. 70 in the Map of Matheran, deposited in the Office of the Collector of Tanna, together with the messuage, dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, known as Gorind Hall, situate on the west side of a public road at Matheran, in the sub-district of Mahapeer Zillah Tanna, and bounded on the east by the said public road, on the west by Government ground, No. 140, on the north by Lots Nos. 102, 109, and on the south by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CAWASJEE PATELL STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at public auction, on the premises, the following valuable property, situate in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, viz :—

All that piece of land measuring 577 square yards or thereabouts, together with a large dwelling-house and building thereon, situate on the west side of the Cawasjee Patell street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, on the west by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the north by the Banajee's Aziary Street, and on the south partly by the said Cawasjee Patell Street and partly by the house now or late in the occupation of Lowjee Wittojee, which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 51, of pension and is subject to quit rent under No. 127 and 128, and the messuage or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 292.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SATAD OR DONGRY COOLY STREET, NEAR MANDVEE BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 13th day of Jan. next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of land, admeasuring 2[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Satad or Dongry Cooly Street, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 222, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 235, and bounded on the east by the said Satad or Dongry Cooly Street, on the west by Shamjee Hussuj Sect, on the north by a halalcore's passage and the house of Lalbai, widow of Sudha Lilaldhar, and on the south by a halalcore's passage used in common by the tenants and occupiers of Runchoredas Canjee's house and the occupiers of a house belonging to one Tejpaul Khatao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF GROUND AND A STABLE STANDING THEREON, SITUATED ON NOWROJEE HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Farandaree land, measuring 117 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or stable standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, on the west by the ground and house of Bama Ranjee, on the north by a passage and dharma land of Acree caste, and on the south by a passage and the houses of Mavjejee Sunjee and Bapoo Amtoo, which said premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENGALPOORA OR COMMERCIAL ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January next, at 4 P.M., submit to public auction, on the premises, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th day of July 1865, and executed by Assaria Poonjey, the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of land admeasuring 2·7 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Commercial Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bengalpoora or Commercial Road, on the north by the house of Chaturbhoojy Assaria, and on the south by the house of Emum Baley Mussalman, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 91 and 95, and the messuage or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 99.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 P.M., submit to public auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, the following valuable property, viz :—

All that piece of land or ground containing by admeasurement 121 square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and shop standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 197, and registered by the Collector of General Land under No. 618, and bounded on the east by a passage private, on the west by the said Bazar Gate Street, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Rastomjee Pesongee and on the south by the house of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Daroowalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Pofulwadv Gaut on the Rhoolesh wer Road.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Goverdhundas Narottundass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Raghoo Damodher.

All that piece of land or ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed under No. 27 and situate in an earth called or known by the name of Pofulwadv on the east side of Rhoolesh wer Road, in the sub-district of Rhoolesh wer, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards of thereabouts and registered by the Collector or of Pension and Tax under No. 278 and bounded on the north by the public road on the south by the cart of Shrma Ghand e, on the east by the house of Bhoirsha Chimbha Jowry, and on the west by the house of Purshotum Ramchunderjee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COLBHAT WADY LANE, COMMONLY CALLED CHEWOOL WADY.

ON WEDNESDAY next the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by public auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Gujamul Crastnajee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gopinath Balkrishnajee.

All that piece of Farjundaree ground, of which Shamrao Pandoorang is the Zamundar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Colbhat Wady Lane, commonly called Chewool Wady, in the sub-district of Rhooleshwar, fronting towards the east side of the said Colbhat Wady Lane, and bounded on the east by the said Colbhat Lane, on the west by the house of Dhanjeebhoy Rogoonath, on the north by the property of Radhabai widow of the late Ranjee Baliajee, and on the south by the property of the late Ramchun ar Baliajee, and contains by admeasurement 56 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 9. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

TO BE LET.

The Bungalow on Cumballa Hill lately in the occupation of the late Mr. T. C. Money. Apply to the Undersigned.

Bombay, 9th January 1874. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hadjee Sulaman Essaw.

P N—1827/66 1784, 1803—31 Bales Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs. 39 inches 324 yards.

X X C—9 Bales 459 pieces of Grey Shirtings, 6¼ lbs 39 in. 39 yards.

At 1 P.M.

One Flesbitten Grey Arab Horse.

Few articles of Furniture, such as camp cots, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, glass and crockery ware, copper cooking utensils, books, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 strong grey Arab Horse, 6 yrs in brougham and buggy.
The property of a Gentleman—
1 handsome bay Arab saddle Horse, 14-1, very showy.
1 English-built Buggy by "Middleton," in good order.
1 powerful Australian Mare, 15-1, fast and quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and porcelain-ware, a first-class mahogany grand square Piano by "Schroder," a handsome English-built four-seated open Carriage &c.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. Brack, Esq., left Bombay, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, sociables, 5 hot water ewry cluhes, cruet frames, ice pitcher, a set of spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery by "Mappin Brothers" &c., richly carved blackwood French polished furniture, such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, whatnots, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and hall bracket sofas, handsome drawing room carpets, ornament stands, teapoys, horned hatstands, handsome plated double light hanging argand lamp, handsome mirrors and oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome brass four-post bedstead, Cocoanut coushes, dressing and washing tables toilet glasses, clothes press, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M.

An English-built four-seated Phaeton, with moveable glass shutters for the monsoon, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Wahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tukee Mahomed and Co. with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained thereon.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and two calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE (For Families and Schools)

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

will give one of their

UNRIVALLED ENTERTAINMENTS

In the above Theatre on

SATURDAY, 10th JANUARY 1874.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 | Gallery .....Re. 1
Stall.....„ 2 | Pit.....As. 8

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS.

Performance to Commence at 3 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soondy, Breslauer & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
W. BURTON, Agent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

A MONSTER PROGRAMME.

MUSIC AND MIRTH.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL, BY SPECIAL DESIRE, APPEAR

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 10th JAN. 1874,

IN

TWO OPERAS

AND

TWO FARCES,

in the following order :—

LEILA AND MEJNOON, (Opera.)
DADA KAKA, (Farce.)
INDUR SABHA, (Opera.)
HURCHUND SETTE, (Farce.)

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against PAYING any MONIES except on obtaining the Company's usual Form of Receipt printed in RED TYPE duly signed by either WALTER SCOTT, General Manager and Engineer, or PERCY GARWOOD, Accountant.

WALTER SCOTT.
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay Gas Co., Limited, 9th January 1874

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., the CONDEMNED STORES belonging to different Vessels, viz., 3 chronometers, the Master Attendant and Deputy Conservator of the Port, and also Unclaimed Timber Tonies, &c., picked up in Harbour.

The Stores, &c.—Deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. on all purchases above the value of Rs. 100. All lots under Rs. 100 to be paid for as soon as the lot is knocked down, and the lots cleared in two days after the sale, failing which the said Stores will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchasers.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.
Deputy Conservator's Office, Bombay, 7th January 1874.

No. 2, JANUARY 1st, 1874.

THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.
PRICE 2s. 6d.

A SOCIAL AND LITERARY PERIODICAL.

Two Tales of considerable length are begun and ended in each Number.

The Magazine is open to authentic Travel, to Biography, and to Papers on Topics of Social and General Interest.

The New Quarterly Magazine contains more printed matter than any published Magazine.

Contents of Number 2.

Travels in Portugal. (*Continued*). By John LaTouche.
The Author of "Evelina."
Splendid Mendicancy. A Novel. By John Dangerfield.
Rare Potters and Pottery. By Ludwig Ritter.
Billy Soldier and Statesman.
Winter in Madeira.
On the Stage : a Story.
Spiritual as a Note.

Annual Subscription, free by post, 15s.

London : WARD, LOCK, & TYLER, Warwick House, Paternoster Row

THE SINGBULLI AND MURMAH TEA COMPANY, Limited.

The Company is registered in Calcutta as a Joint Stock Company with limited liability under the Indian Act.

Capital Rs. 400,000 in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Deposit on application Rs. 10 ; on Allotment, Rs. 20 ; on 1st July, 1874, Rs. 10 ; and Rs. 10 every subsequent six months till the whole Rs. 100 is paid up.

Bankers :—National Bank of India, Limited.

Managing Agents :—Messrs. LLOYD & Co., 6, Fancy Lane, Calcutta, and 25, Rood Lane, E. C., London.

This Company is formed for the cultivation and manufacture of Tea in the District of Darjeeling, and for the sale and purchase of Land and Tea Estates.

The Property consists of the following Government freehold Grants, known as "Singbulli," "Murmah," and "Pingtolar."

The Estate of "Singbulli" is situated on the west or right bank of the Balasun River, in the Darjeeling Hills, exactly opposite the Amboota Tea Garden belonging to the Darjeeling Company. The soil is good, and well adapted for Tea, having a Northern and North-eastern aspect. The area is about 320 acres.

The vendors engage to hand over this Freehold Estate, with a clear title for what it will have cost them, viz, Rs. 30,000 for purchase money, including freehold commutation money to Government, law expenses, &c. The garden was commenced the latter part of 1872, and about 150 acres of the Tea have been planted out on well made terraces, costing to the end of June, 1873, including Manager's new Bungalow and coolie lines, Rs. 15,000. The expenditure is now going on at the monthly rate of Rs. 2,000.

It is proposed to bring the cultivation up to 450 acres, by increasing the monthly outlay after the end of this year to Rs. 3,000.

Mr. C. M. Ross, the Manager of this Estate, is one of the oldest and most able Tea Planters in the District of Darjeeling.

The Estate of "Murmah" is also situated on the west bank of the River Balasun, in the Darjeeling Hills, Northern Bengal, the area being about 1,408 acres. The land is partly cleared and the portion under cultivation is of the same valuable timber. The Estate has a North-eastern aspect, considered the best for the growth of Tea. The whole Estate is well watered, and the communications with Calcutta are good. The Namsoo Bazaar and Market, one of the largest in the District, is situated on this Estate ; this Bazaar is a source of profit—from the Rents accruing from the Traders—chiefly supply the surrounding Tea Plantation Coolies with Rice, &c., &c.

The Grant has been secured at a favourable rate, viz, Rs. 35,000.

Mr. G. F. Flantead, an old and experienced Planter, has been engaged for a term of three years, and will have charge of "Murmah" and "Pingtolar" estates. Mr. Flamstead also takes 500 Shares in the concern.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co. will take 400 Shares among them, and will retain the management of the concern ; their proposed remuneration, Rs. 200 a month, is at the rate they receive from numerous other Gard ns of which they are the Managing Agents.

The Sale of "Pingtolar" lies between Singbulli and Murmah ; the area is 283½ acres, which the Vendor has agreed to convey to the Company for Rs. 6,000, the actual cost to himself. This grant will be a valuable acquisition to the Company, rendering the three estates a ring and compact.

The Gardens will be extended as quickly as is practicable to 800 acres at a time, using the non-manufacturing seasons, at a very trifling cost, thereby adding materially to the yearly profit and value of the property. About 1,000 Shares have been allotted in London.

Form of Application for Shares can be obtained from the National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, who will grant receipts for money paid on account of the Company.

Share list will close on 31st January 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—Mr. GEORGE EDWARD NOBLE is appointed AGENT and TAKES CHARGE from THIS DATE,

By Order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT COPE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1874.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practise as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Professional Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects
Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

CATTLE EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.—LIQUID CHLORALUM, the discovery of Professor GAMGEE, can be relied on to render innocuous all infectious matter, for purifying STABLES, COWSHEDS, PIGSTIES, &c., and to prevent the spread of the disease to healthy animals.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
R. L. SOUTHERN & CO.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The DIRECTORS have fixed the 1st day of January 1874 as being the last day on which applications for SHARES in the above named Society will be received from Residents in Bombay, the time for Mofussil Residents is extended to the 15th of that month. The important therefrom which they can calculate applying for Shares should take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

By Order,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the HAY STABLES and CHAWLS.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, and should be sent in on or before the 15th instant.

All particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, January, 1874.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, Ltd.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., 500 Shares of the New Issue of the BROACH MILLS COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street.

Conditions of Sale can be seen at any time from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. in the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd January 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of One Thousand Tons, or any less quantity, of well seasoned MOULMEIN or Old RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in square logs, round and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 200 tons per month.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TENDER FOR TEAK TIMBER," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 Cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot' Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on SATURDAY the 10th January 1874, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security, amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has hardly altered during the day, but buyers are not disposed to do business at lower rates than our quotations.

In Government Securities there are very few transactions of special amount to notice.

Bank Bills, 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. to 23.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Credits, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99d.
Do demand ..... 100¼d.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 109 ¾ to ½
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...1:7
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ... 103½
5 15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...114½
Do. Do. Market Rate 114½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... ¼ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ...¼ " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ "
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ "
Do. do. ..... 7½ "
Bank Bills ..... 6½ "
Mercantile Paper ..... 6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-3
Dollars ... ... " 226
Mexican Dollars ... ... " 222
Francs ... ... " 136
Bar silver ... ... " 107½
Gold Leaf ... ... " 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 carat English 100 touch ... ... " 17-4
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... " 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

STEAMER rates steady. Loss doing in cotton; but large quantities of wheat and dates are being shipped. Sail unchanged.

London: Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ship
Liverpool: Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 10s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabolams ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Oxir bills ..... £1 10s. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...: Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 15s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...: Wheat ..... £2 17s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 17s. 6d. / Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d.
Sing ...: Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 4 per ton.
Cutcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs. each	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	768½
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. Issue	285
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	200
17,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	133
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	19-2-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
.....	£20	10-17-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-15-7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,375
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112 p.	Alexandra Spinning	1,560
800	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,850
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
800	1,000	all	95*	Bombay United	1,350
1,000	150	150	95*	Broach Mills	310
2,500	2,000	all	90p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,835
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,750
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,350
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,485
400	1,000	all	100 p.	Monarjee Spinning	1,310
800	2,500	all	90*	Oriental	4,000
600	2,000	500	200 p.	Royal	2,350
800	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,625
200	2,000	1,150	Bonds.	Albert Co, Kurrachee...	920
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	1,500	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,700
200	2,500	all	...	Israr Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,350
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	950
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500		...	Darwar Company.....	900
200	1,500	all	...	Ishaka Press Co.....	2,930
150	9,000	all	250 p.a.	East India Press Co...	2,700
150	8,500	all	300 *	Fort Press Co.....	4,900
200	2,000	1,850	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
200	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co .....?	655
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	775
200	400	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	585
600	2,000	5 60	...	Vicol Pr ss Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
150	2,500	75	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	750
400	850	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	515
150	5,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,135
250	1,500	1,350	80 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,175
400	850	all	40 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
50	1,000	875	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	6½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Lighting and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	28
	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	420
	750	all	80 p.c.	Vicaas Patent Slip Co ..	63

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	25	12½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	400	50½	May '67	Royal Bank 0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

ALMOST no business has transpired yesterday, and prices remain quite unchanged. The following sale is reported to have been made by one European firm yesterday :—

600 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. at Rs. 5 4 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 8th reports the Liverpool market as closing steady, with Surats quiet. Besides an improvement of 1/16d. in mid. Orleans, which stands at 8 9-16d. per lb. We have no quotable alteration to notice. Fair Dhollerah stands at 5 7-16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¼d., and mid. Uplands at 10¼ cents Sales amount to 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are allotted to Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for export. The receipts at Liverpool are given at only 6,000 bales. The Cotton market here closed rather firmer, with an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah ..... Rs. 174 to Rs. 177
" Sawginee ..... " 182 to " 183
" Vingorla ..... " 170 to " 172
New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery) ..... " 209 to " 220
" Akote (" ") ..... " 203 to " 204
" Broach M. G. (March ") ..... " 223 to " 225
" Hingunghaut (Jan. ") ..... " 236 to " 238
" Dhollerah (April ") ..... " 185 to " 196

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 Candies New Khandeish W. S. ..... at Rs. 175 to 182
100 " " ..... at " 179
50 " " Nuggur ..... at " 193½
50 " " Bazeen, (F.P.B.) ..... at " 198
100 " " ..... at " 189½
25 " " ..... at " 192½
50 " " ..... at " 192
100 " " Korkhe (March) ..... at " 200
150 " " Akote F.P.B. (Feb. delivery) ... at " 201½
50 " Old Dhollerah (W. S.) ..... at " 162-70
50 " " " ..... at " 165-72
75 " " Veswul ..... at " 169-54

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 3rd January 1874.
Open 1,206¼ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	99,189 8 6
Merchandize	3,00,849 11 0
Electric Telegraph	913 0 0
Municipal Trains, &c.	900 0 0
Total Rs.....	4,01,852 3 6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,206¼ miles..... Total Rs.....	4,64,675 10 4
Decrease Rs.....	63,723 6 10

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Stampford (s).....	North.....	Cardiff, Nov. 25.
	Governor Wilmot ...	Lawe	Liverpool, Sept. 1.
9	China (s)	Perrins	Suez, Dec. 26.
	Phlox (s)	Baker.....	Carwar, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Euphrates (s).....	Melville.....	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Bangalore, Burne, to Australia &c.
Steamer Flora, Gnirovich, to Trieste &c.
Ship Allendale, Chappel, to Liverpool via Carwar.
Shamrock, Leland, to New York.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Stanford, to Trieste,
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5 Scotia (s) ..... Wicks..... Moulmein, Dec. 31.
Vibilia (s)..... Day..... Moulmein, Dec. 20.
China (s) ..... Gardner..... Hong-Kong, Dec. 29.

Jan. DEPARTURES.
5 Steamer Satara, Shipp 9kh and Aminta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 6 Phantom ..... Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 6 S. S. Abyssinia towed H. M. Ship Czarewitch to Rangoon.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24 Deccan, ss, Soames, from Suez.
24 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
25 Glaucus, ss, Wilding, from Shangahi.
25 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, from Shangahi.
25 Belo, Dutch G. B., Swaan, from New Deep.
26 Sir Bartle Frere, ss, Beyts, from Bombay.
26 Koina, ss, Profumo, from Jedda.
27 Indus, ss, Steward, from London.
27 Koningder Nederland, ss, Braat, from Battavia.
28 Duconcdie, F. G. Bt., Loyer, from Mussova.
28 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
28 City of Poonah, ss, McNeill, from Liverpo l.
29 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
31 Livorno, ss, Dodero, from Genova.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16 Duconedie, F. G. B., Loyer, to Mussova.
25 Deccan, ss, Soames, to Bombay.
25 Glaucus, ss, Wildering, to London.
25 Sindh, ss, Rapatal, to Marseilles.
25 Helgo and, A. S. F. Shaffer, to Ceylon.
26 Koina, ss, Profumo, to Bombay.
27 Dele, D. G. Bt., Swaan, to Sumatra.
27 Indus, ss, Steward, to Calcutta.
27 W. M. Atkinson, ss, Harland, to Bombay.
28 Sir Bartle Frere, ss, Beyts, to Jedda.
28 Koringder Netherland, ss, Braat, New Deep.
28 Fatho l Currim ship, Schwalory, to Jedda.
29 Bokhara, ss, Ander on, to Suez.
31 City Poonah, ss, Mac Neill, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 16 Wolverine, H. M. S. F., Wratislaw, from Trincomalee.
Dec. 14 Philip, H. G. B., Garforth, from Shearness.
22 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perrim.
24 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
28 Duconerdie, F. G. Bt., Loyer, from Massova.
28 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 8.

Gaye, Brigadier General, Bengal Inspector General, on duty, from Kuerachee.
Gallway, Captain, Bengal Brigadier Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 9.

Healy, Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Nussecrabad.
Ducat, Major, Staff, on duty, from Aden.
Oldfield, Major, Bengal 9th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Liddersdale, Major, Madras, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Eves, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Hulbert, Captain, Bombay Infantry, from leave, from England.
Dalmahoy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Simkins, Lieutenant, Bengal 8th King's Regiment, on leave, from Pcorkee.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 9.

Gaye, Brigadier General, Bengal Inspector General, on duty, to Kirkee.
Gallway, Captain, Bengal Brigade Major, on duty, to Kirkee.
Lellbreton, Lieutenant, Publick Works Department, on duty, to Hydrabad.
Hatch, C lonel, Gun Carriage Department, on duty, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 6.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—
Mr H Lyon, Asst. Engr, 1st grade, Bellary District, privilege leave for one month.
Mr G J Turner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Salem District, fifteen days' privilege leave, in continuation of the leave granted in the *Gazette* of the 18th Nov 1873.
Mr A C Lawford, Offg Dist Engr, South Canara, two months' privilege leave, from the 2-th Dec 1873.
Mr R Rice, Actg Asst to the Coner of the Neilgherry Hills, assumed charge of the Office from Mr H B Grigg, on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.
Lieut-Col L F C Thomas, R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 1st class, in charge of the Arsenal, Fort St George, resumed charge of the Office of Supt of Stationery on the afternoon of 31st Dec 1873.
Mr G Hamnett, Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras, resumed charge of the Office from M P D'Rozario on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Col W S Simpson, S C, General duty, Madras, on furlough on private affairs for two years, to embark from Madras.
Col G T Radcliffe, of the Cavalry, Comdt 1st Light Cavalry, on furlough on private affairs for two years, embark from Bombay.
Capt C L Highmoor, S C, Supt of Police, on private affairs for two years, to embark from Madras or Bombay.
Capt A Cook, S C, 1st Wing Subaltern 14th N I, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Muriel, s, 69 boxes bar soap, H. E. Fazel.
Mars, s, 2 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Timor, s, 14 cases claret and 44 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Yeddo, s, 10 cases brandy, A. C. Dady & Co.
Caradoc, s, 20 cases thread, C. Abdoolreman; 200 boxes bar soap, S. Cassumjee; 4 cases brass reeds, Owen & Okell.
Atholl, s, 135 cases matches, A. S. Adum; 12 cases matches, A. Abdoolally.
Lorne, s, 3 cases varnish, 75 drums linseed oil and 40 cases paints, T. Chandabhoy & Co; 26 cases stationery, S. A. Noordin; 10 cases cognac, 10 cases champagne, 44 cases claret and 7 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 53 cases sherry, Henry Dods & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Susanne, 10 cases claret, and 2 cases champagne, Bonnevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Misstress of the Seas 18 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co 97 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund.
Benefactress, 240 cwts horns, Moledina Veerjee; 67 bales cotton, V. Panachund.
Atholl, s, 5 cases mother o' pearl shells, Chgunlall Wallchund; 70 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass; 23 bales cotton, Panachund Javer; 52 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 490 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 30 cases mother o' pearl shells, Ebram Rujub; 80 bales cotton, V. Lockmunbhoy, 17 bales wool, Soondersdas Mooljee.
Caradoc, s, 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 10 bales cotton, P. Luckimdass.
W. H. Atkinson, s, 4 cases sandalwood oil, Coorpashunker Mooljee; 625 packages wet dates, Lilladhur Kherpall; 500 packages wet dates, Suchoo Khakey; 800 bags wheat, S. J. de Souza; 10,650 dholls coir yarn, Munjee Khutas.
Lorne, s, 156 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 301 bales wool, Kessowjee Tooloidass; 55 bales cotton, Vulubdas Vundawandas; 294 packages chillies, P. Peerbhoy.
Muriel, s, 2,400 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Sunda, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 55 pieces E. teeth, Adomjee Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Standford, s, 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Limerick Lass, 10 tons old iron, Narondas Rajaram & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Deccan, s, 1 case dhall, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chaldia, s, 4 bundles gum, S. N. Tullatee; 228 packages raisins, Ebram Hasom; 19 bags fennel seed, 5 bags sowa seed and 5 packages raisin, Adamjee Peerbhoy; 954 pieces E. teeth, J. Perbhoy.
Golconda, s, 32 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 1 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 30 chests opium, R. Khimjee & Co; 34 chests opium, J. Dulsookroy; 113½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda, s, 6 chests opium, Goolraj Seengany; 2 chests opium, Hunmuntrai Hardeosaee; 25 chests opium, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co.; 10 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 63 chests opium, E. J. Ebram.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

	4 P.M.		4 P. M.
Tuesday	Jan. 13	Tuesday	Feb. 10
"	" 27		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday ..... Jan. 10

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular date.	Supplemental date.
Monday ..... Jan. 19	Monday ..... Jan. 26

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—
Friday ..... † Jan 16 Monday ..... Jan. 12

† Persian Gulf steamer.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY—*Post free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.
Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... " 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAKER—November 17, at Winchester, the wife of M. B. Baker, C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONNELL—January 6th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. G. L. F Connell, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—January 4th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major B. S. Robinson, 83rd Regiment, of a son.
WOOD—January 4th, at Delhi, the wife of Oswald Wood, Settlement Officer, Delhi Division, of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

THE arrival yesterday in Bombay of M. Victor de Lesseps, son of the great constructor of the Suez Canal, and of his companion, Mr. Stuart, marks the serious commencement of one of the grandest undertakings of even this age of engineering enterprize. The scheme of connecting England and India by an overland railway has often been talked about, and various schemes for laying down such a line have been put on paper and discussed; but M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has actually taken the work in hand and means to carry it out. He is backed by a strong combination of English and Continental capitalists; his project is cordially approved of by Russia; and all he now wants is the support of England. It is needless for us to say that the route which M. de Lesseps has chosen for his line is not one that commends itself to Anglo-Indian politicians, whose chief desire is to keep any overland railway that may be made well out of the reach of Russia. Sir Henry Rawlinson's line from Constantinople through Persia answers the Anglo-Indian definition of a safe line politically, and it has also the recommendation that it would be the shortest line from Europe to India. But the failure of the Euphrates Valley Railway scheme and of Baron Reuter's concession has proved that the English Government will not take upon itself the responsibility of assuming in Turkey and Persia that control over the native Governments which is demanded as a security by European capitalists before they will invest their money in a railway running through those misgoverned countries. M. de Lesseps claims, on the other hand, for his scheme, that it will run in Asia only through Russian and English territory, for he considers that the Russian frontier really extends to the Oxus, and that Afghanistan is practically one of the protected States of the Indian Empire. If, then, he can get both Russia and England to agree that his project is a good one, the thing is done. And why should they not agree? We are thankful to believe that at last the Government of India has fairly abandoned the obsolete and stupid foreign policy of treating the Himalayas as a sort of natural Chinese wall for the English possessions in India, and of discouraging any kind of intercourse between India and the countries beyond those mountains. It is certain, too, that, if Russia and England are to meet one another some day in deadly strife for the dominion of Asia, the existence of a railway will give no advantage to one combatant over the other; while, in times of peace (that is, for nineteen years out of every twenty), it must do infinite service to both States. Our own belief is that an overland railway will be specially beneficial to India, because it cannot but develope native trade, which is now checked by the dread the people of this country have of crossing the sea. The scheme, however, is yet in its infancy; and the main object of the journey of M. Victor de Lesseps and Mr. Stuart is to consult the leading political, commercial, and railway authorities in India, and, with the help of what they hear and what they may observe for themselves during a few months' stay in Upper India, to collect statistics which will justify the formation of a company to make preliminary surveys of the territory from Peshawur across the Hindoo Koosh to the Oxus. We heartily wish success to the enterprize, and we are sure M. de Lesseps and Mr. Stuart may count on obtaining the courteous co-operation of the Indian Government and public. These pioneers of the overland railway will only stop a few days in Bombay, before going on to Calcutta and the North-West.

THE most forcible illustration which Sir Charles Trevelyan gave the Finance Committee of "official influence on expenditure" in India was "the unrestrained liberality with which the "amalgamation of the Queen's and Company's "armies was effected. That," said Sir Charles, "was done in the most expensive manner "possible. I would especially call attention to "what are commonly known as the Colonels' "allowances. Now, from time immemorial "it has been an established principle of ad- "ministration to fix an establishment, as it is "called, according to the supposed wants of the "service, and to promote only to vacancies on "that establishment, so that there is a self-act- "ing check against excessive expenditure; and "also there is great uncertainty about the offi- "cers' promotion, and those who do not feel "that they have a call for the service, or who "have a wish to enter upon other pursuits, re- "tire from time to time in considerable numbers. "But on the occasion of this amalgamation the "extraordinary step was taken (it was a per- "fectly novel invention; nobody ever heard of "it before) of prescribing that the officers of "the different grades should be promoted to the "next higher grade after a fixed period of ser- "vice, so that every officer in the service, even "the youngest, could calculate with the utmost "certainty the time when he would arrive at "this liberal scale of allowance, about 1,100*l.* a "year. Well, this has led to a wonderful pro- "motion, an unheard of promotion. We al- "ready, in fact, have an army of field officers "with very few subalterns. I also say generally "that far too great a disposition was shown to "stop the mouths of the Indian officers with "sweet-meats. As regularly as a new claim "was made, it was satisfied, and that laid the "foundation for other claims, till at last they "found that such an extraordinary measure "of promotion had been given to Indian "officers that the Queen's officers began "to call out; that was the first check given "to these wholesale concessions. Then I would "call attention to the contrary practice we have "pursued in England. Quite as fundamental a "change, although of a somewhat different sort, "has lately been made in the English army by "the abolition of purchase. Now the officers of "the old Queen's army have begun to call out "in the same way, but they have made a mistake, "because, instead of spending the money of the "Indian taxpayer, the Government, in reference "to the question of purchase, would have to "spend the money of the British taxpayer, and "so I do not think that they will make much "way. The claims of the Indian officers were "constantly put forward in the House of Com- "mons as a case of grievance, and I am afraid "that the counter-claims of the Indian tax- "payer were not urged with equal zeal. I am "old enough to remember all that took place "about half-batta; that was a very small matter "indeed compared with what we are talking "about, only about 150,000*l.* a year at the "very outside, and yet for the sake of that "150,000*l.* a year the East India Company "and the Government of India withstood "the whole body of its officers to such a "degree that they were on the verge of mutiny." The results of the sytematic agitation kept up by Indian officers are thus summarized in a minute by Sir Henry Durand:—"The number of "officers was reduced by 1,201 between 1856 and "1869; but the 3,312 officers at present cost "above seven lacs more than the 4,513 did for- "merly, and actually cost 606,096*l.* more than "the same number would have cost in 1856. We "have, therefore, the singular result as regards "officers of the Indian army, that, though they "have been reduced in the interval between "1856 and 1869 by 25 per cent., their average "cost has increased more than Rs. 1,800 each, "or a total of above 60 lacs." Now, it is quite true that the cause of this lamentable drain on the finances of India must be sought in the faulty constitution of the Indian Staff Corps. The Committee appointed by Sir Charles Wood to consider what should be done with the Indian army "accepted as a matter "of course" what Sir Charles Trevelyan calls "the extraordinary new principle, just "barely alluded to in a single line of their "report,—'Promotion in the Staff Corps is to be "'governed by length of service only.'" Herein lay the root of the whole mischief. The advantages in the way of increased pay and promotion, granted to officers who joined the Staff Corps, called forth protests from other officers, which again extorted fresh concessions; till the prediction made by General Jamieson and Sir G. Balfour in 1860 was fulfilled, that the amalgamation "would most undoubtedly "lead to a great increase of military expen- "diture." The Government of India contends that the responsibility for this huge bluader ought to be borne by the Home Government, which devised and persisted in carrying out the scheme of amalgamation in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the ablest Anglo-Indian civilians and soldiers. Both Lord Lawrence and Sir Charles Trevelyan, however, concur in stating that the real author of the scheme was General John Jacob, who, while he was at home on furlough, put himself in confidential communication with Sir Charles Wood and induced him to adopt the idea of taking the organisation of Jacob's irregular regiments as a model for that of the whole Indian army. But the point on which we wish to lay stress is this: that amalgamation, by whomsoever suggested, ought never to have been opposed except in the public interests alone, and with reference to the disastrous financial consequences it would entail on Indian tax-payers. The officers' private interests, it was well known from the first, would be well cared for; and, as a matter of fact, no body of officers was ever so generously dealt with by a Government before. This is especially noticeable in the great increase of the number of Colonels' allowances. "Prior "to the Mutiny," says Sir Henry Durand, "176 "colonels' allowances were deemed sufficient at "an annual cost of 197,973*l.* 12s. It is clear "now that, whereas on the 1st January 1868 "there were 145 English officers drawing colo- "nels' allowances, which with their English pay "amounted to 165,452*l.*, there will on the 1st "January 1880, be over half a million sterling "paid to officers drawing colonels' allowances, "and after a further period of 12 years, "on 1st January 1892, over a million ster- "ling of charge on the like account." No one can read these figures without seeing that Indian officers have certainly nothing to com plain of. A mistake was made originally in giving the Staff Corps officers too much; and this has since been remedied, at the public cost, by giving the local officers too much also.

We have thus explained, with, we fear, wearisome minuteness, what is the true nature of the existing relations between Indian officers and the State, because the persistent clamour of a few malcontents has obscured the public appreciation of the case. The general

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

The University Hall is nearly finished, and yet all between it and Hanspeet Row—that is to say, the whole of the ground eastward of the new building,—is still blocked up with *debris* of all sorts,—stone, wood, and almost every kind of rubbish. A year ago, this could not have been helped, but now the nuisance is perfectly unnecessary. The work of clearing away the ground eastward of the Hall should be at once taken in hand. A good many of the withered trees, too, which line the roads near the Hall should be at once replaced. As for Rotten Row, it is in good condition for this time of the year; the only improvement I can suggest there, is one which it would be found precious difficult to effect, namely, to remove one or two young gentlemen who, morning and evening, mounted on rawboned racers, use spur and whip, 'regardless of expense,' pull their hats over their brows, shut their eyes, and go it furiously over the course, trusting implicitly to Providence!

When a person is gifted with exceptional talents it must be said for the credit of humanity that it appreciates it—when it discovers the fact. Madame Arabella Goddard's circumstances are a case in point. If she is popular she is splendidly paid for her popularity. Her talents, like the coin of the Jews, is worth a considerable amount of money; every note which she strikes may be said to be at once changed into silver or gold. Although she has had splendid houses in Bombay, yet she has had much better in Australia—so much so that after she leaves Calcutta it is probable she will go back again to Australia, and possibly also to New Zealand, where, I believe, an enterprising speculator has already offered to give her £2,000 for two months' performances. When she was in Melbourne last, just before she departed for India, she had one house which was worth £600—a year's salary to many a very deserving and moderately clever person in this world. In 1872 Madame Goddard was engaged to play nine pieces at the great Boston Peace Jubilee in America—one at each Concert—and for this she was paid £1,000. Her annual income is, I should say, considerably larger than the sums which the British Government pay to the Governors of the Indian Presidencies. The prices which public performers of the standing of Madame Goddard can command are something stupendous, but stars of such magnitude so seldom appear in our little firmament that I suppose when they do appear they must be reckoned at almost a fabulous value.

Whilst I quite agree with the *Bombay Gazette* in considering the Calendar and Directory of the *Times of India* a most useful compendium of Bombay information, I cannot help regretting that more attention has not been drawn to the "Heliotypes" which grace it, as those spots and patches were supposed to grace the fair cheeks of our great-grandmothers. What a delightful mistiness hangs around these specimens of modern pictorial art! The sky behind them—the trees beside them—the spacious parks before them! As I gaze, I seem to be looking on Bombay in A.D. 1900! I notice no scaffolding round the University Hall, but palms and groves of trees rise with picturesque effect to the south, where at present the Esplanade Hotel cumbers the ground. Are we to understand that the hotel will soon give place to an ornamental shrubbery, with cocoanuts intermixed? Truly the artist of the *Times of India* is a poet. His

> "imagination bodies forth
> The forms of things unknown,
> Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
> A local habitation and a name."

The heliotypes in the *Times of India Directory* are, in a word, inimitable specimens of audacious anachronism of the most amusing kind. A little bird has whispered to me that in the next Directory we shall have "the offices of the *Times of India*, as they will be." In the foreground we shall have the Caves of Elephanta, with "Please walk upstairs to the editor's *sanctum sanctorum*" legibly inscribed on the forehead of the great three-headed statue. Above will be seen a long tunnel running towards, and partially revealing, an immense hall, with Saracenic arches, Gothic windows, crowned by a Byzantine dome excavated out of the solid rock. And in the dim distance will be seen, robed in indistinct majesty—scissors in one hand and a directory in another,—the awful visage of the presiding Divinity of the spot, the future Editor of the *Times of India!*

It has been feared by many people who have seen the torn up road on the way to the Cotton Green from the Fort, that the tramway will be a constant obstruction to traffic and a source of danger to private conveyances. I may remind some of the objectors, however, that this particular part of the tramway need not affect the comfortable passage of any conveyance but bullock carts, as the new road which is now being made between the Bandstand and Colaba will be opened for use before the tramway is ready, and the road alongside the sea is sure to be preferred as a carriage route. As to danger, I am convinced there is little chance of that, as precautions similar to those taken in London and other large cities are sure to be adopted. I may mention here that the following are the bye-laws which have been made by the Metropolitan Board of Works under the Local Tramways Act, 1870:—

1. The rate of speed to be observed for tramway traffic shall in no case exceed nine miles an hour; nor shall it be less than six miles an hour, excepting on inclines and curves of a radius of 60 feet and under.

2. No carriage using a tramway shall follow another carriage using the same tramway at a less distance from such other carriage than 100 yards.

3. No carriage using a tramway shall stop except at junctions or terminal stations, or when necessary to preserve the distance required by bye-law No. 2, or when changing horses, or when required to take up or set down a passenger, and then no longer than is absolutely necessary. No carriage using a tramway shall stop within ten yards of another carriage on a parallel line of tramway.

4. No person shall in any way wilfully impede or interfere with the traffic on a tramway.

5. No driver of an omnibus or other stage carriage other than a carriage using a tramway should stop to take up or set down a passenger, except as close to the kerb as possible.

6. Any person infringing any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding 40s. for each offence.

These regulations apply to all tramway companies, and all persons running carriages on the roads in which tramways are laid within the metropolis.

The trip of the Port Trustees on Tuesday last is acknowledged to have partaken much of the character of their "Jolly" pilot's name. I need hardly tell you that I was present—in a disguise which has not yet been penetrated, not even by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, towards whom I was so free and affable during the voyage. It was a capital notion for your "Tatler"—was it not?—to assume the character of a Sirdar of the Nizam of Hyderabad. But enough; I must forbear to reveal anything further. I see that it would be useless for me to write at length an account of the trip, as I have been most cruelly forestalled; but this I may mention, that sea-sickness did not overcome *me*. Now, I wish to impute nothing whatsoever. I distinctly disclaim any such intention; but I simply content myself with asking,—Has no one seen the accounts in your contemporaries of the trip? If so, let the account in the *Indian Statesman* be first scanned. Mark its length—precisely twenty-three lines of print! Is not this—*hem!*—suspicious, especially when in a *subsequent* issue there is an account, nearly half a column long, of the Prong Lighthouse, which was visited by the Trustees during their trip? Had the writer by that time recovered? These are interesting questions, but I confess I am unable to solve them. Next, let the inquisitive reader glance at the account in the *Times of India*. It is indeed a most awful, a most terribly suggestive account. Mark how the sentences heave and surge and roll wildly about. Every phrase is dizzy, as if written under the sense of a secret agony. The words flounder hither and thither, in a most queer, unconformable way. Heavens! the writer must have been——but no; let us draw a merciful mantle over his sufferings! I read his account—though I could scarcely see the drift of it—till I had gone through half a column or so, when the following words of ineffable import riveted my gaze. I quote them *verbatim* from the columns of the *Times of India*:—"What has all this to do with the Lighthouse as such? Well, not much indeed." Are not such words—words pregnant of the deepest, sublimest meaning, worthy of embalming in the pages of every Indian newspaper? How could they have been called forth from a writer, unless indeed he was labouring under the severe anti-peristaltic effects of——but never mind!

During the New Year holidays some of our valuable townsmen gave a ball in the Town Hall—a fact which could not be reasonably doubted by any person who happened to be within a radius of quarter of a mile from the Hall on the night in question. Enjoyment is a beautiful thing, and the world loves to hear of people enjoying themselves, and why should I not say at once that it was the gentlemen connected with the Bombay Preventive Service who enjoyed themselves with so much vigour upon this jubilant occasion? A free and buoyant spirit, joyous as the lark's wild carol in mid-heaven, animated all they did. The bonded warehouses of their hearts were thrown open wide; their own good spirits they let run free in one noble current; all the duty which they looked for was enthusiastic hilarity. Some of them enjoyed themselves one way and some another. Thus some encountered the piano which Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee lately presented to the Bombay public, and which occupied a prominent place on the platform. In its time it has doubtless been in the hands of many strange gentlemen, but none were stranger than these playful Preventive officers. Unfortunately the persons in charge of the piano had locked it, but perseverance will overcome most difficulties, and so eventually the lid—made of beautiful walnut it is—was broken and wrenched off. One might think that the Preventive gentlemen had obtained information to lead them to suspect the presence of something contraband in the piano, in which case they would only be doing their duty when they spoiled the appearance of the instrument; but no excuse of less value than this will be sufficient to exonerate the noble Britons for the damage they did. Wishing a change of music, for instance, ought not to excuse them; nor should the plea of extraordinary excitement of spirits due to the season of the year be accepted on their behalf. No;—nothing but the desire to do their duty under festive circumstances will justify them in the eyes of the public for an action which some people may be ill-mannered enough to characterise as mischievously boorish unless a patriotic and moral explanation be forthcoming on their behalf. I cannot say whether their pranks spoiled any other part of the instrument than the lid, but it is an undoubted fact, as was fully shown at Madame Goddad's concert last night, that its sounding board is most disagreeably cracked.

One of the great defects of Matheran as a place of fashionable residence for Bombay people is that it possesses no place of common resort where people may meet, chat, or have the pleasure of seeing and been seen. Matheran, in short, has no mall. It has a croquet-ground, which has lately been resorted to for bouts at badminton, but the croquet-ground is too far away from the centre of the hill to be resorted to by the majority of the residents. I hear that the Superintendent, who, I told you last week, is doing so much for the opening up of the tortuous path to the Ram Bagh, intends to make a little garden near the contemplated new Bund, which may be a pleasant place of *reunion* in the evenings. The Bund Gardens at Poona are doubtless familiar to the majority of your readers with their well laid out walks, sweet flowers, and pleasant proximity to the whirling waters of the Moota Moola, and they will readily agree that, if a similar place can be constructed for our charming hill station by Dr. Simpson, he will deserve the support and the thanks of this community. I am sure that such a garden would be popularly frequented. There is something in that enchanting half hour during which the sun goes down that attracts people to each others' society in India, and, if suitable places be provided, such meetings are pleasant and it may be profitable. Why Europeans love to gather together at that time is a philosophical secret. I remember a very pleasant writer—the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* I think it was—investing the subject with a certain amount of poetical feeling, when he endeavoured to account for the congregation of people at the Apollo Bunder on an evening by saying that people there felt themselves nearest to England, whither the golden sun was travelling. I think there is much in this feeling—that we like to watch the sun disappearing in the direction we would all go, if we could—but there is a good deal also in the attractions of actual locality. If Dr. Simpson therefore manages to construct this garden, and besprinkle it with flowers and seats, for "talking age and whispering lovers made," and will contrive to give a view of the setting sun from it, he will have added immensely to the charms of Matheran. It is probable that, if his present intention obtains support, he will arrange for musicians to attend the garden on certain evenings. Music and gardens always seem to go together. How is it? I think Shakspeare is responsible for this in a great measure, because, wherever he has a garden, there he, as a rule, has people "letting the sounds of music creep in their ears." It would be an interesting psychological study to find out whether the Superintendent of Matheran has been influenced by Shakspeare in the matter at all!

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD'S POPULAR CONCERT.

Yielding to the earnest desire of the Bombay public Madame Goddard consented to prolong her stay for a day or two and give a grand popular concert prior to her departure. This concert took place last evening. The following was the programme:—

PART FIRST.

1. DUET.....Lucia.....*Donizetti.*
Mrs. Smythe and Signor Susini.
2. BALLAD ...Waiting.....*Millard.*
Mrs. Smythe.
3. SOLO .....Pianoforte: Andante with Allegretto from the Sonata "Nec plus ultra" introducing the air "Life let us cherish".....*Wurfl.*
Madame Arabella Goddard.
4. ARIA .....Nabucco.....*Verdi.*
Signor Susini.
5. SONG .....Come to the Dance.....*Henrion.*
Mrs. Smythe.

PART SECOND.

6. SOLO .....Pianoforte: Caprice "Salle Onde".....*Jules di Sivai.*
"As on the waves, whose tide runs with the wind,
The vessel speeds in gladness; though, among
The joyous, many on her deck there be
Of those who sadly meditate in fear
Of hope fallacious, or in sorrowing thought
Of hopes departed. But all else is bright,
And free, and buoyant, as the full-sail'd ship
Upon the sunlit waters."
Madame Arabella Goddard.
7. ARIA .....Comique Gazza Ladra.....*Rossini.*
Signor Susini.
8. BALLAD ..Only for Thee.....*Linley.*
Mrs. Smythe.
9. SOLO .....Pianoforte: "Prayer" from Rossini's Grand Opera of "Mose in Egito".....*Thalberg.*
Madame Arabella Goddard.
10. DUO .....Elisir d'Amore (by desire).....*Donizetti.*
Mrs. Smythe and Signor Susini.

This was one of the most successful entertainments among the series of successful ones which Madame Goddard has given during her stay in Bombay. We have not space to-day to criticise the details of the programme, and must remain content with alluding generally to the enthusiasm with which Madame Goddard and Mrs. Smythe and Signor Susini were received. There were a number of *encores*. For her singularly beautiful execution of Woelfl's arrangement of "Life let us cherish" which contained some exquisite tremolo effects, Madame Goddard was applauded by the numerous audience till the hall rang again. The same may be said of her performance of the bewitching "Caprice," with the addition that the lady kindly returned and played the grand valse from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," as arranged by Theodore Rither. In answer to sustained applause after her performance of Thalberg's grand prayer from his opera of "Moses in Egypt," she once more obliged the audience by her compliance and played the same composer's "Home, Sweet Home." The difficulties of this composition are notorious to every tyro, but Madame Goddard surmounted them with ease and fairly encircled the audience by the way she brought out the sweet melody amid its exquisite florid embroidery. Mrs. Smythe was encored for her singing of the pretty ballad "Come to the dance," and she repeated the last verse. Signor Susini was encored for his humorous aria from the "Gazza Ladra," and responded with the pathetic aria "Infelici," from "Ernani." The duet from "The Elixir of Love" was a very clever performance, Signor Susini showing himself to be an able interpreter of the famous character, the quack doctor Dulcamara, whose potions, he is wont to protest, are powerful enough to cure and manage love itself. We are sorry to lose Madame Goddard. Bombay never has had such good concerts as she has provided, and we only hope that she has interpreted the cordiality of her reception last night into an earnest invitation to come back again. We believe that she intends to break her journey to Calcutta by giving one performance in Allahabad.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 19TH DECEMBER.

At daybreak yesterday morning the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. China, Commander Chas. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour with the English mails of the 19th ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Spinner. Miss Dawson.
Mr. Hamer.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. Lords. Mr. Ashton.
Colonel Dalmahoy. Captain C. L. Hulbert.
Major Oldfield. Mr. F. Wilson.
Dr. and Mrs. Eves. Mr. G. Palmer.
Mr. J. C. Farran. Mr. R. d'Galambert & servant.
Major and Mrs. Lidderdale. Mr. Widner.
Mr. J. A. Mosely.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Victor Loreps. Mr. A. Lacoste.
Mr. A. Stuart. Mr. M. Perez.

FROM ADEN.

Major Ducat & 2 native servants. Three natives on deck.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 19TH DECEMBER.

Public opinion here is slowly awaking to the imminent danger in Bengal, and if Lord Northbrook takes any course, however bold, or out of the ordinary beaten track of administration, in arranging help for the Bengalees, he will be absolved by us, provided only he gains the one end of saving life. There is a strong suspicion in many quarters that his Lordship would do much more, but for the inertia which the priggish pedantry of the Duke of Argyll opposes to all his efforts, and the public would rather like to see His Grace thrown overboard by the Viceroy, and the most comprehensive measures taken on the spot in defiance of official custom. All the journals here take one tone, and it is highly creditable to their humanity, but it is rather disappointing to find that private effort as yet does nothing to help, as it did in the case of Ireland twenty-six years ago. On that subject all the information I can give your readers is that, although nothing is published in the journals about their intentions, the benevolent here are neither apathetic nor indifferent. A private meeting of the same gentlemen to whom I referred in a previous letter, and who include some of the first names in the City,—Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild being among the number—was held on Monday at the Mansion House, under the presidency of Lord Mayor Lusk, to see if anything could be done. It was found, however, that a collection of a few hundred thousand pounds would have so little effect in alleviating distress that it was scarcely worth while making the experiment, and it was also feared that the knowledge that capitalists here were contributing largely would only encourage remissness in India. All therefore that the influential gentlemen who met on Monday have yet done is to apply a spur to the various journals, who certainly require no inducement to write as strongly as any one can desire. Now this discussing without acting is a serious mistake. In the first place, time is lost. If at the first meeting, about a month ago, one hundred thousand pounds had been there and then subscribed and a credit sent out to Calcutta to buy rice at Rangoon, or even re purchase some of the grain sold for other places, something at least would have been done, even although it might have put a profit into the pockets of some philanthropic forestallers here, who would give a thousand pounds with one hand only to appropriate twenty thousand in the enhanced price of rice. The moral effect of the movement would have been great, and, the nucleus of a subscription list having been formed, the gifts of the benevolent would have continued flowing in as winter deepened, until probably half a million sterling had been collected. There would be no difficulty in getting this sum if a proper appeal were made. Next, the constant talk and writing is sending up the value of rice, and thereby diminishing the efficiency of any future subscription list. Yet again, the nearer we get to Christmas, the worse chance is there for a good collection, because home appeals then come pouring in, and the charitable public, however well disposed, might be unable to render ample justice to both objects at the same time. But, out of the various suggestions made, some good will doubtless arise. The Rothschilds, I believe, want the Government or private persons to purchase grain largely in California and Australia, and, if freight can be procured on moderate terms and the work of purchasing is gone about quietly, the operation would no doubt help. Meanwhile the thing to be regretted is that with so much good will here, with so much eagerness indeed to do something, precious time is wasted. We console ourselves with imagining that, if the discussion has no other effect, it at least nerves the resolution of Lord Northbrook, whose latest telegram, published here on Tuesday, shows a keener perception of the magnitude of the danger than any previous communication did. A writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, whose views have been coloured at least, if not altogether suggested, by some letters which Sir Arthur Cotton has been publishing in that journal, thinks that the Government should at once have a loan of ten millions sterling expressly to meet the emergency. Probably this would go to the root of the matter, and considering how readily previous Indian loans were taken up, and how much "5 per cent. money" is going a-begging, there should be no difficulty in Government raising the full amount, on at least as good terms as Canada and the Metropolitan Board of Works raise it—namely, at *four* per cent., with the option of conversion.

Foreign politics are on the whole interesting this week, not so much in what is accomplished as in what is suggested. The struggle in Germany between the State and the Church of Rome deepens, and "the way out" is by no means easy to foresee. At first sight it might appear that a nation which had crushed Austria, overwhelmed France, and unified the Fatherland, could have little difficulty in keeping the Papacy in check. Nor would it if the Papacy could be encountered by purely material means. But the foe is so far intangible and impalpable that Moltke's strategy, the Emperor's obstinate will, and Bismarck's unscrupulous audacity are foiled by the very mobility of the resisting force. It is like a cavalry sabre aimed at a silk handkerchief. The Pope's very weakness is his strength. What can his enemies do? Remonstrate with him? He calmly replies that they are doomed as heretics to eternal woe, but that nevertheless he will pray for their welfare and hope they will yet see the error of their ways. Order him to bring the refractory prelates to reason? He only answers, "*Non possumus, Deo gloria.*" Send an army to storm the Vatican and put him in prison? The old man would like nothing better. Has not the Church in all ages suffered persecution? He would say to his servants, like the Grand Master of the Templars in *Ivanhoe*—"Chaplains, raise the psalm, *Quare fremuerunt gentes.*" In short, Bismarck will all his affected confidence is really at his wit's end. Prelate after prelate has been fined to no purpose; the bishop doesn't pay, his effects are seized, and he coolly goes on to break the law again until imprisonment *in contumaciam* becomes necessary. That is the fate with which Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen is now threatened; and how does he meet the menace? The Poles will elect him to Parliament, which they can easily do, and he is then free from arrest. The Government must get an Act passed disqualifying him, and then they will imprison him, though it may goad the Poseners to rebellion. But what would then follow? Another bishop would take his place and be supported by the people, and then he in his turn would be exposed to the same round of prosecutions. To all appearance there will be a dozen such cases constantly going on in Prussia, and even the substitution in every diocese of Old Catholic bishops for the Ultramontanes would not mend the matter, so long as the laity held by their persecuted pastors. Now the conduct of the laity is the one doubtful point. The German Government hopes that, except in Posen, the Roman Catholic population will prove loyal to the State when it comes to be a question of warring jurisdictions—that they will be Germans first, Catholics afterwards. I wish I could think so, but I don't believe it. There is plenty of scepticism in Germany, but the Roman Catholics are devotees, and this is particularly the case in Posen, where the Separatist movement is strong; in Westphalia, where the Romish Church is enormously rich and influential; and in Bavaria, where unification is by no means yet completed. Now, the longer the proceedings against the bishops and clergy last, the greater chance is there that sympathy will be roused for the sufferers. The mere facts that the latter are in a sense sacred persons, that they offer no resistance, that they take their punishment meekly, that they are constantly supported and encouraged by the Pope, and that others at once step in to perform their functions and share their doom, will inevitably, I believe, attract pity first and then admiration from the Roman Catholic laity as a whole. The Old Catholic bishops and clergy will be regarded as interlopers, ravening wolves who have forced their way into the fold of Christ, and the official stamp will certainly not render them more acceptable. The Bavarians, in particular, who are obstinate and ignorant Catholics, and who have no liking for the Prussians, are sure to take the Ultramontane side. Thus a most dangerous source of internal weakness is being developed in Germany. Nor is it quite certain that Bismarck can count upon much sympathy in other countries. Even in England, notwithstanding our traditional Protestantism, opinions are strangely divided. Take the London newspapers. The *Standard* and *Hour*, both Conservative, oppose Bismarck in the name of civil and religious liberty, while the *Daily News* supports him on the same ground. The *Times* at first supported him, but now begins to hint a doubt and hesitate dislike. A great aggregate meeting of Protestants is to be held next month under the presidency of Earl Russell to express sympathy with the German Emperor and Government, and Sir George Bowyer has taken the veteran peer sharply to task for his unfaithfulness to the cause of religious liberty. It is certainly a rich joke to have an Ultramontane Papist vindicating the cause of religious liberty in the name of the most persecuting church on the face of the earth, but the incident only serves to show the irony of events, and the perplexities of the present complication. Lord Russell, who becomes more staunchly Protestant the older he gets, retorts on Sir George with considerable spirit. But the truth is, the real interests of civil and religious liberty are not much thought of on either side: a downright attack on the Church of Rome will always secure Protestant sympathy; and that is about the gist of the matter at present.

I have mentioned the *Hour*, the Conservative daily started in London a few months back. I understand its failure is so complete, that it has not many days more to live. In any case it must have sunk a great deal of money, as it was started at an unfortunate time. Who first found the means to start, I do not quite know, though they were, I presume, personal friends of Captain Hamber, the editor, and D. M. Evans; but lately Bischoffsheim, the wealthy banker, has kept it afloat, and, when he got tired of throwing good money after bad, the work was undertaken by Mr. James McHenry, a clever American railway speculator, who has already induced the British public to throw so much good money away that the process must be easy to him. The *Hour* is a respectable, honourable paper—too much so, in fact; for the public palate is, intellectually, not very pure at present, and requires something more pungent for its daily mental pabulum.

The formation of the "National Federation of Employers," as a counterpoise to the Trades Unions, has been much commented upon this week. I believe it will be a failue. The masters have not gone the right way about the business. A little less preliminary fuss, a little less hysterical talk, and more comprehensive and resolute action would have better suited the emergency. As now published, the proposal is simply a challenge which will provoke closer union on the part of the men, who will always manage to get the better of the large employers by help of the small ones. This is the weak point of the masters. Unless *all* employers in a particular trade combine, there is no use in attempting resistance, for the refusal by the larger firms of work offered would throw irresistible temptations in the way of the younger and more struggling employers, who would be too glad to secure a profit and a connection. Thus men on strike would obtain employment and help their fellow labourers out of work. This happened last year in the builders' strike here. The men really beat the large employers by getting work from the smaller masters, in London and the country. A struggle between capital and labour is nevertheless impending, though it may for a short time be postponed by the diminution of trade and the fall in prices.

It is announced that the dividend of the East India Railway Company for the last half year will be at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

THE LAHEJ EXPEDITION RETURNED SUCCESSFUL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADEN, 1ST JANUARY.

The whole expeditionary field force, which, as I told you in my last letter, was marching through the Arabian districts, situated within the limit of the Lahej territory, have returned successful, after making a pucca "bundobust" with the respective Chiefs of the districts. Quietness has reigned in the Lahej territory since the time our force made a demonstration in the surrounding districts, and thereby we may be said to have regained our lost prestige with the Arab Chiefs. It seems to me that General Schneider, C. B., our Political Resident, has used a very judicious discretion, in watching the movements of the rebels calmly, and not attacking the so-called enemy without orders from the Supreme Government. It is gratifying to note that our force returned without loss of a single life and with no sickness whatever. This was chiefly owing to the great care and attention shown by the Commander, Colonel Mackenzie. The soldiers report that they were treated very favourably during the time they were engaged in the Arabian camp. Thus ends the brief history of the Lahej difficulty.

[FROM THE *Pall Mall Gazette*.]

The *Hakaik*, a Stamboul journal with a large circulation among the Turks, has just been suppressed by order of the Turkish Government for an article on the recent events in Arabia. The article objects to the course taken by the Porte in directing the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the territory of Lahej, and maintains the right of Turkey to the possession of the whole of the Arabian peninsula. The writer adopts a hostile tone towards England; declares that the British have no right to their settlement at Aden, and warns the Turkish Government that it was by first only obtaining a foothold in Hindostan that the English became masters of India. The *Levant Herald*, which for a wonder has not been suppressed itself for some few weeks, regrets exceedingly the misfortune that has befallen its contemporary. The Turks, it says, have a perfect right to express their own political views through the medium of the national press. If those views are correct, their dissemination can only prove useful; if they are unsound they will be combated in other newspapers, and the discussion can only tend to useful results. The *Levant Herald* trusts, therefore, that the *Hakaik* will be allowed to re-appear and to speak its mind freely on a matter which Turk or Englishman has equal right to view from his own stand-point. If the *Hakaik* has been suppressed out of regard for the feelings of this country, we think we may venture to say that no offence will be given by the unfortunate paper being allowed to re-appear.

BOMBAY.

Mr. C. F. Farran, Barrister-at-Law and Reporter, High Court, returned to Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer.

The Poor-Box.—Nearly Rs 250 were disbursed from the Fort Police Court poor-box during the Christmas month, chiefly to poor European, Eurasian, and Portuguese widows.

Discharging Ballast in the Harbour.—Canjee Heera and three others were charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with discharging ballast in the harbour of Bombay, near Mandvee Bunder. They were adjudged guilty and fined two rupees each.

A New Solicitor.—At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. York Smith was sworn as a solicitor and proctor of the Court. Mr. Smith joins, we believe, the firm of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher in place of the senior partner, Mr. Manisty, who has retired.

A Municipal Case.—On Thursday, at the Fort Police Court, one Goonia Bhundaree was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with feeding or permitting animals to be fed with stable refuse, contrary to section 236 of Bombay Act III. of 1872. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined six rupees.

Tigers near Sarbhan.—A correspondent of a Surat paper, writing from Sarbhan, says that near this town there is a village named Dinapuri or Tajpuri, in the jungle, of which there are two or three tigers. These beasts make incessant attacks on the villagers and sometimes succeed in carrying away some of them.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—A monster programme is offered to the native playgoing public by these amateurs to-night. Two operas and two long farces are more than enough for the most capricious audience, and the amateurs deserve well for the pains they take to please all classes of pleasure-seekers.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Robert Blackmore, the second officer of the American ship Limerick Lass, was charged by Mr. H. Wade, chief officer of the ship, with assault. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the defendant guilty and sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and further bound him over in Rs. 50 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade Band-stand this evening, at 5-45 P.M.:—

Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppè.
Selection	La Sonnambula	Bellini.
Valse	Blue Danube	Strauss.
Selection	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Scherza	L'Orologis	Arditti.
Galop	Sturmvogel	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

An Auction Sale.—Under instructions from the mortgagee, Dhoondirajee Venayek Bewalkur, Mr. Bomonjee Dosabhoy, auctioneer, sold on Thursday last the oart known as Motty Churnee, situated on the Girgaum road, with the bungalow, outhouses, and stable standing thereon, now in the occupation of Dr. Bhau Dajee, the mortgagor. The property was knocked down to the highest bidder, Gopal Cassinath Khayar, for Rs. 39,000, the amount for which it was mortgaged being upwards of half a lac of rupees.

Engineering School at Hyderabad.—Under the rules sanctioned by Government in September, for the management of the Engineering School at Hyderabad, an entrance examination will be held simultaneously at the High Schools at Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpoor on Monday, the 2nd proximo, and following days, at 10 A.M. There are at present nine scholarships vacant, and scholars will be elected according to the result of the examination. Candidates who fail to obtain scholarships, but succeed in obtaining marks sufficient to pass them under the prescribed standards, will be admitted to the school, if they wish, as free students.—*Sind News.*

RELLIGIES SERVICES.

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1874.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, and second Celebration of Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. F. Biscoe. Hymns 59, 207 and 350.
6 P.M.—Evensong, and Sermon by Rev. F. Page. Hymns 275, 64 and 168.
The offertories as usual.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.—Psalm 67. Hymns 174 and 121.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Annual Collection at both services on behalf of the Free Church Mission.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Shamrock, 669 tons, Leland, will sail to-day for New York with a cargo of 16,167 cwts linseed and sundries.

The barque Allandale, 449 tons, Captain H. W. Chappel, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Carwar with a cargo of 400 cwts. horns and 70 tons old iron.

The s.s. Phlox, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty deck passengers.

The ship Governor Wilmot, 1,610 tons, Captain G. P. Lowe, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (September 18th), with 2,425 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Langley and two servants, and twenty-nine deck passengers.

The s.s. Stamford, 834 tons, Captain S. North, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Cardiff (November 25th), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, via the Canal, in ballast, and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The ship St. Bernard, 936 tons, Captain G. Jourdain, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta (December 6th) with a cargo of 558 tons coals, 2,653 packages gunnies, 132 bundles twine, and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Mr. S. Tyebjee.

The A. H. Lloyd's Co.'s s.s. Flora, 891 tons, Captain Ginrovich, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Trieste—Captain Montague S. Sanders and Mr. Rosa Hansen. For Suez—General S. J. Bridge, Mr. H. W. Austin, and Dr. Van Haupt of Bavaria.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. China, 1,318 tons, Captain C. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez (December 26th), with the English mail and the following cargo:—1 308 packages merchandise, 4 boxes specie, 6 packages sundries, 66 packages ivory, 1 box ornaments, 1 package stationary, and 41 packages goods. She brought some packages for transhipment.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bangalore, 1,178 tons, Captain G. C. Burne, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. Willoughby and Captain E. Gunter. For King George's Sound—The Rev. A. Reschaner and Rev. T. Posery. For Melbourne—Mr. W. Bell, Mr. Lidle Setter, and Mr. N. Macmichael. For Sydney—Mr. Douglas Dixon, Private G. Campbell, Private R. Marsh, and Mr. Frederick.

HIGH COURT.—10TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimuthai, daughter of the late Alloo Paroo, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jaffer Goolam Hoosain—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelley Jaffer Goolam Hoosain—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Original Side.

Long Causes.

676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tricum Yundravan v Rahimtoolla Cadumboy—Jeffergon and Payne.
66-63—M M Mumbi—Shaikchund Omedchund v Thacker Damjee—Dallas and Lynch (fixed peremptorily).

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

MOTION.

Long Causes.

538-72—Shamrao—Sorabjee Hormusjee v Goolbai, widow and others—In person (part heard).
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luximbai, widow, &c., v Premjee Isaar and another—Jamanbhan.
575-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Muddon Gopal v Ram Narayen Bhaya—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
28-73—Crasigie, Lynch and Owen—Vithuldass Shobaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
698-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Mancooverbai, widow v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas, and Dallas and Lynch.
44-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Keshowjee Tooleydas v Vundravun Premjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Triconjee Premjee v Bailadokore—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

Short Cause.

802-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jugga Lodha and others v F A Spencer and another—Jefferson and Payne.

Long Causes.

204-73—Jefferson and Payne—F A Spencer and another v Jugga Lodha and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Bahbonjee Hannaba alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
532-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Laljee Jewramy Haji Soolamon Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Colnet Mathews de Souza—Dr Dallas.
823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr Hearn.
691-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and Ardaseer—Hassum Cassum v Dolla Bowla—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.
206-72—M H Khan—Sha Umbaram Tribhovundas v Jumnadas Lallbhoy—M M Munshi.
759-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Canjee Meghjee v Dharumsey Gowlajee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
92-73—M H Khan—Gulla Rupsjee and another v Bhagoobai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.
751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey

THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL.

During the whole fortnight preceding the 31st ultimo the weather in Central and Western Bengal has been clear and bright. The complaint that insects were doing great harm to the crops has ceased almost everywhere. There was very slight rain at Patna and in parts of the Chota Nagpore country on the 21st December, but the fall was not sufficient to affect the rain gauge or to do any appreciable good. On the 28th December a little rain fell in Behar and in one or two parts of the Raishaye division; we have not yet heard exactly how far the rain extended. Letters from the Relief Commissioner's camp in Dinagepore speak of rain doing good, and of more rain being expected. From Sylhet and Gowhatty telegrams speak of a slight rainfall only. The rain in Bhaugulpore and Purneah

THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

News has been received from the Gold Coast to the 30th of November. Sir Garnet Wolseley had perfectly recovered, and had resumed his duties on shore. The Simoom, on board which Sir Garnet was invalided, has left for a sanatory cruise to St. Helena. Several of the officers who have been on sick leave have gone to Accra to recruit their health. Lieutenant Wells, R.N., of the Barracouta, had died from the combined effects of wounds and Coast fever. Lieutenant Wells was detailed by the Senior Naval Officer at the time when the Ashantees were threatening Abrakrampa to take the command of twenty-five Marines and as many Blue-jackets of the Barracouta, and so assist Russell and Gordon's force in the defence of the place. The gallant officer behaved with conspicuous bravery on the occasion when the Ashantees besieged our small force, on the 5th and 6th of November, at Abrakrampa, personally reconnoitering the enemy's positions, in company with Major Russell, into the very thickest of the bush. His wounds were not deemed serious at the time. There were a number of cases of fever on board the Simoom, but the worst cases were doing favourably. The most serious case was that of Lieutenant the Hon. A. Charteris. He was in a bad state when the Simoom left, but there were hopes that the worst paroxysm of the fever had passed. He will, it is expected, go home from St. Helena.

Commander Glover had, according to one account, sent to Sir Garnet Wolseley a memorandum expressing his great anxiety to commence active operations immediately, as he had a large and efficient force all ready, and was confident that even without the assistance of European troops he would be able to occupy Coomassie by Christmas Day.. Sir Garnet had replied discouraging any precipitate movements, pointing out that the two expeditions ought to act in concert and simultaneously, and naming the week between Christmas and New Year's Day as the earliest period that his (Sir Garnet's) expedition could start. Commodore Hewitt objects so strongly to the employment of blue-jackets from the fleet in fighting the enemy at the front that he had ordered the recall of all those on shore to their ships, expressing his willingness, however, to brigade the blue-jackets when the general advance took place; meanwhile shore operations would be carried on by the men of the Royal Marines.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 9th of November, says—"Since Abrakrampa only one skirmish with the Ashantees has taken place. In that Gordon and his Houssas, and Bromhead, with the Abrakrampa men, subdued the fire of the enemy; but on the return home all the Cape Coast men bolted. Reconnaissances are being pushed out from all points to bother the Ashantees as much as possible. Captain Butler, author of 'The Great Lone Land,' is engaged in raising all the eastern tribes whom Glover has not drawn off to come down on the Ashantees from that side, while the western tribes have sent deputations, and being supplied with arms, are to move down on the Prah from that side. The latest news is that the Ashantees are trying to cut into the road near Faisu just above Mansu." The *Daily Telegraph* has received from its correspondent at Cape Coast Castle, under date of the 26th of November, the following:—"The Ashantees are still retreating. A few isolated bodies of the enemy linger about the windward forts west of the Prah, such as Boutrie, Dixcove, and Axim, but the great bulk of the invading army is pushing on northwards. Elsewhere on this coast all is quiet."

The correspondent of the *Times* remarks that the English claim to have been victorious both at Dunquah and at Abrakrampa; but it is acknowledged that the Ashantees fought with much determination, and it is certain that Essamanquatia remained in the neighbourhood of Dunquah. Subsequently, the same correspondent says—"It is impossible to say whether the affair at Essaman is connected with the Ashantee retreat; it is doubtful whether their homeward movement should be called a retreat at all. General Wolseley has acted with much caution, but it should be remembered that he was dealing with the lives of seamen and marines, who were intended only to be used for defensive purposes. The prestige of the Ashantees as bush fighters has not been lessened, and although the King may offer to negotiate for the purpose of consuming the dry season and of delaying our invasion, it is certain that he will not make any concession of importance. In plain words, the Ashantees have not yet been properly thrashed, and they do not think we are able to do it."

The *Daily News* has received a despatch from Cape Coast Castle, dated November 30, which says—"The King of Ashantee is believed to be dead."

A telegram from Madeira, dated December 14, says—"The success of Surgeon-Major Mackinnon's mission to this island with the object of opening a small sanitarium for the sick and wounded from the Gold Coast, appears doubtful. The Portuguese local authorities are offering opposition to the scheme, fearing that the sojourn of invalids would spread infection, and have intimated their intention not to do anything in the matter without written orders from the Central Government at Lisbon. The Dromedary left Madeira for the Gold Coast on the night of the 12th inst.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

The conditions of peace between Russia and Khiva were published at St. Petersburg on the 12th inst., and the publication was accompanied by a document explaining the causes which led to the campaign. A summary of this document says—The chief reasons are stated to be the uninterrupted marauding incursions of nomadic Turcoman tribes into Russian territory, the carrying away of Russian subjects into slavery which has been going on for several years, and the powerlessness of the Khan of Khiva to prevent these evils. These facts compelled Russia, in opposition to her policy in Central Asia, to undertake the expedition against Khiva, in order forcibly to bring about a situation of safety, remove the impediments to commerce, abolish slavery, and suppress predatory expeditions. The difficulty of the task lay in the extremely unsteady and uncertain foundations upon which the States in Central Asia are established. After the capture of Khiva it was evident that, despite the Khan's own desire to keep up good relations with Russia, he was not in a position to give effect to his wish because his influence over the Turcoman tribes in Khivan territory was partly only slight, and partly altogether null. Hence it became clearly necessary to establish fortified places with strong garrisons to insure both the Russians and the Khivese against the attacks of the marauders from the steppes. The south shore of the sea of Aral would have been the most suitable spot to erect fortifications, but the swampy condition of the ground rendered this plan impracticable. It became necessary then to erect the proposed fortifications on the right bank of the Amoo Daria, in order to make communication between this post and Russian territory safe, and in consequence of the difficulty of navigation on the Amoo Daria, which in winter entirely ceases, it was manifest that it would be requisite to secure the necessary territory, though this territory is a barren desert. This course was all the more imperative as the Khan announced that he should otherwise be unable to fulfil his obligations to Russia and, indeed, even demanded that a Russian garrison be left in Khiva. Russia would have preferred any other guarantee of safety.

Upon the statement of which the foregoing is a summary the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* comments as follow:—

The steppe which is to supply a line of communication to the garrison of the new fortress when the Amu is frozen up is impassable in winter. Its inhabitants, moreover, are nomadizing savages. Whether annexed or not they will always allow a strong Russian column to pass unmolested; but there is nothing in the mere announcement of their incorporation with the Empire to restrain their predatory instincts or to diminish the local difficulties encountered in punishing them. Were any fresh proof needed to demonstrate this, we should find it in the reason alleged for the cession of a portion of the annexed territory to Bokhara, that the Khan of Bokhara's help is required to secure the safety of the steppe. The Russian garrison will be unable to depend upon their communications, unless, indeed, they are kept up by a force strong enough to command respect, whether acting in annexed or unannexed territory; but, of course the Khan of Bokhara will be quite as powerless to introduce a civil code in the steppe as was Khiva and as is Russia. It is rather important to clear up this part of the business, considering that the annexation of the steppe is the only reason which can be alleged for the appropriation of the whole adjacent territory on the right bank of the Amu, including the colonized and mountainous districts of Sheik Djeli. Obviously, the mere construction of a Russian fortress in Khiva would not have necessitated the appropriation of a tract of land about 300 miles in length. As regards the navigation of the Amu, there was hardly much danger of piracy on the part of the Turcomans, the Russians having succeeded in removing the dam which during the campaign prevented the Aral squadron ascending the river beyond Kungrad. The fact is proved by the new fortress of Petropaulovsk, near Shurakhan, having been victualled by ships belonging to the Aral flotilla. There is nothing now to hinder the Russian gunboats from penetrating up the river as far as the Afghan frontier, an eventuality likely to be accelerated by the trip of the exploring squadron ordered for April next.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* learns from St. Petersburg that the article in the treaty bestowing a portion of the territory on the right bank of the Amu Daria upon Bokhara, has been already put in force.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON THE BENGAL FAMINE.

The Society of Arts held a conference at the Rooms of the Society on December 12th "on the threatened famine in Bengal and the prevention or alleviation of famines in India."

Lord Napier and Ettrick, on taking the chair, said the subject on which they had met to confer could only be completely grasped by those who had made India their study. The difficulty was much increased by modifying local circumstances. The gentlemen who would discuss the question that evening had such a thorough acquaintance with India that no doubt, even in a conflict of opinion, should such arise, much that would be valuable was sure to be elicited. It was fortunate that at the present time we had in India two such men as Lord Northbrook and Sir G. Campbell.

Sir Bartle Frere commenced his paper by describing its scope as a limited one. He did not propose to deal with famines in general and had only the practical objects of describing the mode in which the one now impending in Bengal must be met, and of considering how such calamities could be prevented in future. There were, however, four historical facts which it was necessary to note. First, that years of famine or scarcity seldom occur singly, but usually in cycles, and that it is impossible to foresee whether we are now at the commencement, the crisis, or the conclusion of one of those periods of deficient rainfall on which scarcity depends. Secondly, that famines, although they have become much more rare and less severe of late years in India, are still by no means of unusual occurrence either there or in any other country of Asia. Thirdly, that famines, although less frequent in Bengal than in other part of India, are more severe when they occur, partly from the character of the people, partly because of the very infrequency of the calamity, which on this account is less likely to be anticipated and provided for. No description of a famine in Bengal can give any idea of its miseries, concerning which exaggeration is simply impossible. The fourth fact is that the mortality from starvation continues long after the actual want of food has been supplied. Men are death-stricken by famine before they die and even plenty may come too late to restore them; while, besides the deaths from mere lack of sustenance, all famines bring fevers and other epidemics in their train, which are apt to be quite as fatal as the famines themselves. The fact that occasional deaths from want of food occur in the poorer localities of London and of every large city of Europe naturally suggests the inquiry why do men die by thousands and millions of want of nourishment in Asia and in some of the less civilized parts of Europe, and only singly and rarely in England? If we trace the causes of the existing difference between our continent and the East, taking England as the European country best protected against famine and India as the Asiatic country with which we are best acquainted, we see that a great famine in India is caused by a general failure of the usual crops, occasioned sometimes by want of, or irregularity in, the periodical rains, perhaps aggravated by such causes as floods and blight. These causes, with the exception of the last, are not unknown among ourselves. Why do they cause comparatively little scarcity and not necessarily any deaths in England? The only general answer is that there is nothing like a single cause, but many very complicated causes, by which our own immunity from famine and the liability of India may be explained. Among these the first is the improved and varied character of English agriculture, which secures that a great crop only seldom fails entirely and that the deficiencies of one crop may be to some extent supplied by the abundance of another. Under the guidance of capital and intelligence, various compensating influences are brought into play. In the worst of times the farmer has a great amount of stock and implements and of credit, and in a cycle of bad years all these latent resources of the agricultural community would be employed. Many farmers might be ruined and many labourers reduced to distress, but no one would necessarily be starved. In India and China, on the contrary, although there is much capital and intelligence employed in agriculture, yet these are not generally diffused and are confined to those localities that are very small in proportion to the vast extent of the country. Some of the best cultivation in India, quite equal in its way to the best in Europe, is carried on within sight of vast unreclaimed forests or deserts, inhabited by tribes almost in a state of nature, with little or no clothing, and subsisting chiefly on the natural productions around them. It is also a material point of difference that the English farmer is far less dependent than the Indian farmer upon the amount of rainfall in any season. Another great advantage is his power to import, if necessary, foreign grain; so that, on the whole, the English farmer, in the worst of years, has something to sell, or some capital or credit by which he can buy food from more fortunate districts elsewhere, and he has also every facility for obtaining what he requires. In former Indian famines, and the history will most likely be repeated during the next few months, people have been starved to death in great numbers, when there was abundance of food within a short distance of them, which, nevertheless, they were unable to obtain. A third point of difference is the social and administrative organization of England, while in India the small and scattered body of the governors is separated from the governed by an almost impassable gulf, which, in Bengal, the "land settlement" of Lord Cornwallis, never having been supplemented by measures of internal organization which he had designed to append to it, has done much to deepen and widen. Ever since, however, a separate Lieutenant-Governor was appointed to the Province, and especially since Sir G. Campbell entered upon that office, measures have been taken to enable the Government to obtain the same hold over Bengal that it has over the rest of India; but much time must elapse before these measures will bear fruit. Unless this is kept steadily in mind there is danger that Lord Northbrook and Sir G. Campbell may be blamed for the oversights of their predecessors during the last 80 years. A fourth point of difference arises from the Hindoo prejudices concerning caste, which are stronger in Bengal than in any other part of India, and which have constantly induced the natives to die rather than to partake of food by which the rules of caste would be broken through. Even here we have prejudices about new or strange food among the less instructed classes; but such prejudices are bound up in India with every belief and hope of its people. In all these points of difference, however, there is no organic or natural incapacity to prevent India from being as completely protected against famine in the future as England has become during the past. Sir Bartle Frere next proceeded to consider what it was possible for the Government of India now to do in order to avert or mitigate the worst evils of the present scarcity. He described, the authorities in India as having full powers to do all that the occasion could demand, and as requiring from those at home nothing but an assurance of hearty and energetic support. This being so, the first thing necessary is to realize the danger, concerning which there can be no kind of doubt. This having been adequately done, it only remains that the Government should "declare war upon the famine:" and should fight against it with all the energy and with all the prodigality of resource that would be employed in war with any other deadly and powerful enemy. It is, of course, all important to know as early as possible what will be the needs of the population; and here the want of administrative machinery in the province and the want of accurate statistics place great difficulties in the way. But having made the best estimate possible, the next thing will be to secure such supplies of food as may feed those who in the long run must fall hopelessly on the hands of the Government. In such a case as this the Government are absolutely necessary; but they must not be of a kind to increase the dreaded evil. Thus, it would not do to take charge of the stores of a native corn dealer—stores that in the course of events would be carefully husbanded and carefully consumed, and to dispense them with the lavish management of a Government depot. The first rule to be laid down is that the Government must provide stores of its own, without stint, to the utmost limit of any possible demand, but without doing anything which shall embarass those whose natural and usual function it is to preserve and distribute the grain supplies of the county. Hence Government may properly buy and store up any grain which is likely to be exported, and may properly make large purchases of what is imported. It has been suggested that the export of grain from India should be prohibited, but there are many cogent reasons against the proposal. It would be ineffectual, for if exportation would pay, it would be managed in some way, as through the French ports. Moreover, experience shows that any interference with the natural course of commercial operations serves to alarm dealers, to check supplies, and to aggravate all the evils it is intended to alleviate. An example of prohibition might be followed by the several independent rulers of India, as far as their own States were concerned, or by the rulers of Burmah or Siam, from which large supplies may now be expected. Furthermore, there are large communities of Bengalese at Ceylon, Mauritius, and the West Indies, for whose use the exports are chiefly designed, and who would themselves be exposed to risk of starvation if these exports were stayed. The Government may properly buy what is intended for export, but it must not prohibit exportation. One of the earliest tasks towards meeting the famine will be to trace out, maintain, and improve every existing form of organization, whether official or unofficial, that may assist in ascertaining the wants of the people, in distributing food to them, in promoting the temporary emigration of the able-bodied to places where work and food may be had, and in checking the movements of women, the young, the aged, and the feeble. But the great task of all will be not only to provide the sustenance, but to transport and distribute it. If we suppose that the Government has calculated the number of mouths that must be fed, and has secured, at some of the great commercial centres in Bengal, the millions of tons of grain necessary to feed them, how is this grain to be conveyed and distributed over famine-stricken districts which, at the smallest computation, are five times as large as were those affected? We hear already that the labourers are crowding wherever there is work of work, and the institution of famine relief works on a large scale is evidently the first thing to be attempted. Throughout some of the districts where the crops have failed run the lines of the great railways, canals, and drainage works that have been devised in former years, and that have only awaited an easier financial period for their completion. Doubtless, all available plans of this kind will be revived and set in action; and, besides this, there is much work of local interest to be done, in the way of cleaning tanks, improving water courses, and making country roads. Every district officer should be empowered to commence such work as these, which will add to the resources of the country in time to come. The wages for such work should be promptly paid by the Government, and should be paid either in money or in grain, according to local circumstances. The transport of either will not be easy, but may be facilitated by the employment of the natural watercourses of the country. It will be necessary also to provide field-hospitals, and in brief, if the difficulties set forth in the records of the Irish famine are multiplied by five, the result will give some notion of what has now to be encountered. Among the things to be done in England, and upon and above the assurance of the hearty sympathy and earnest co-operation of the Government and the public, the first is to avoid confusing the authorities in India by impracticable suggestions. Next, we can support the various mission agencies, already established in the country, in the work, which under similar circumstances they have always willingly undertaken, of administering the nations charity. Lastly, we can send out agents, as was done for the relief of France during the late war, assured that every Englishman with means at his command will find good work to do. Those who go should provide themselves with introductions that would at once place them in communication with the local authorities. As to the provision of funds nothing need be said, for they have never been wanting in London in response to such a call. A yet larger question than any of the foregoing remains to be glanced at, and it is, what can be done to prevent famines hereafter. Some people maintain that famines are inevitable in India, but the truth is that every law of political economy or of common sense applies as much there as here. The first thing necessary is to organize permanent administrative machinery for the internal government of Bengal, and the next is to provide means of internal communication. Under this head arises a question in which the people of England are very directly concerned, for it is through a change in the opinions prevalent in Parliament that the policy of the Government of India, as regards providing capital for internal communications, has of late years been changed. For some years it was considered that the cost of such works should be borne partly by the present generation, from revenue, and partly by taxes laid upon posterity; and this system received the sanction of some of the greatest administrators and financiers who have interested themselves in Indian affairs during the present generation. Of late years a school has grown up that has discovered that India is a very poor country, only able to pay the most economical provision for hand-to-mouth expenses, and that nothing more must be given to works of permanent improvement than can be saved from current revenue. This doctrine seems to have been affirmed by recent decisions of the House of Commons; but it is difficult to see how it can be reconciled with the national practice in England. Probably the most urgent present need of India is for the extension of works of irrigation and of internal navigation: which would not only afford means of conveying the heavy trade of the country, and diminish the cost of life itself. A striking instance (concerning which Sir Bartle Frere entered into full details) of the rescue of a part of India from its former liability to famines, by effective means of communication, and by other administrative reforms, calculated to promote the happiness and well-being of the population is afforded by the past and present history of the district between the Godavery and the Kristna rivers, in the Deccan, which measures about 300 miles by 300, and which was formerly periodically afflicted by scarcity, and inhabited by a miserable people scarcely removed from chronic starvation. By a careful survey of this district, a recognition of all existing facts concerning its local systems of land tenure, a re-adjustment of the taxation to be levied, the establishment of a system of road-making, supplemented by the introduction of suitable carts, and by the promotion of education, the whole state of the Deccan has been changed into one of comfort and prosperity. It is objected by some that the methods which have proved so beneficial in a thinly inhabited district would not be equally applicable to densely-populated Bengal; but the answer to this is afforded by Guzerat, an densely peopled as Bengal, but richer, better cultivated and by no means complicated, and with land frequently as much subdivided. The same system has since been extended with equally good results northward to Scinde, southward to Mysore, and eastward to the Berars; not always, it is true, with uniform ease and success, not always with advantage. It is popular with all classes, for the simple reason that its object is to ascertain and preserve all rights pertaining to the land, alike in the interests of the proprietor, the cultivator, and the taxpayer.

Sir C. Trevelyan said he agreed on every point but one with Sir Bartle Frere. He was not prepared with Sir Bartle to say that famines were less frequent in India, but they were not felt so much, because the growing of opium, indigo, cotton, oilseed and jute had to a considerable extent taken the place of cultivation of food products. As to remedial measures in respect to the famine, he was sorry the attention of purchasers in India had not been directed to the foreign markets. In his opinion it was of great importance that the superior efficacy of a recourse to the foreign markets should be pointed out. He objected with the previous speaker in thinking that the question of the distribution of food was of still greater importance, or presented greater difficulties than the accumulation of food in gross. In Ireland what were known as "relief works" broke down in 1846. It would be a great error to rely on them as the sole or chief means of assistance during the famine. In Ireland what were called able bodied "absolutely started" at the relief works, they came to them in such a state of emaciation. Their poor families suffered as severely in consequence of the difficulty of transmitting their earnings. The real way of relieving a famine was by the distribution of food, and it ought to be cooked food. He heartily agreed with Sir Bartle Frere that there should be no interference with the trade of the country. That trade should be left entirely free. During the Irish famine more was accomplished by the merchants of the United Kingdom than by the Admiralty and Commissariat. In the early portion of the year 1847 three million quarters of corn, worth eight millions sterling, were imported into Ireland, and Lord Clarendon, who was Lord Lieutenant there witness to the good effect of a free market in Dublin. The opposition offered by starving multitudes in Ireland to the removal of food by private merchants showed that Government interference with trade would have been most injurious. The bread and corn riots in Ireland illustrated what Sir Bartle Frere had said as to the difficulty of transporting wages, whether in money or kind, through such rural districts as those of Bengal. The people of these districts depended on the cheapest or commonest food raised by themselves. The populations of the Deccan and other districts had something to fall back upon. It should be our endeavour to put the people of Bengal in a similar position. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting was then adjourned till Friday next. —*Times.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF DECEMBER 20TH.

What Millionnaires Smoke.—Golden Returns.

The Best Substitute for Coal.—Warm weather.

ANOTHER NEW MEAT MARKET.

Both importers and consumers will be glad to hear that large supplies of preserved beef are hourly expected to arrive in this country from the banks of the Oxus.

SOMETHING TO REJOICE VER.

(See Athenæum.)

Hooray, hurrah! Let bells resound!
Amends for fogs, dear coals, trade slackness!
Keen Mr. Furnivall has found
That Chaucer's mother's name was Agnes.

JUDGED AT SIGHT.

Mr. Calby (to youthful heir of the house)—"Just take and ring that bell for me, lad."

Reginald Guy Plantagenet (quietly)—"I was going to ring. I live here. But if you've come for the footman's place, we were suited yesterday."

NINE TO ONE.

We are indebted to a country journal for making us acquainted with the existence of an "Amalgamated Tailors' Society." This looks like a confirmation of what we have hitherto been accustomed to regard as a vulgar error and popular delusion, namely, that nine tailors make a man.

THE COSTUME BALL.

Little Brown (who thought himself irresistible as Mephistopheles)—"Fairest Marguerite, why look upon me as a target?"

Miss Synical—"You, Mr. Brown! Certainly you are about the last person I should think of in that capacity."

[The demon is exorcised, not to say "shut up."

OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

Lieutenant De Bogeyus (of the Eleventy Half-Dozenth N. B. Bouncibles, ordered to the Gold Coast).—"Plague nuisance, you know, Major! 'tisn't the scwimmage one minds—enjoy that—it's the beastly climate. And what I do complain of is, that a wich country like ours can't ship this blank fellow-chum's name, Chickow—and all his niggers over here in the autumn, and let us polish 'em off quietly on Salisbury Plain in the manœuvres!"

STRETCH OF PRIVILEGE.

Daughter of the house (to a privileged old friend of the family)—"Dear Mr. Lapse, you don't seem to be enjoying yourself. I should so like to have you waltz this once with me."

Privileged Old Friend—"My dear child, I don't dance; but, if it suits you, I wouldn't mind sitting here with my arm round your waist, while the others are making themselves dizzy."

FROM ASHANTEE LAND.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

As yet we seem to have mastered scarcely the A B C of war in spite of our latest A B Cinnian experience.

[*** To the Public.—This is all that our Correspondent on the Gold Coast has sent since he has been out. He means "Abyss-inian." But is the joke worth eight thousand a year for life, with a guarantee to his widow? Now, we really do not think it is. If he does not send something else, the contract will be considered as broken.]

NUDA VERITAS.

Mrs. Debonnair (urged by an irresistible impulse to ask a plain question)—"Tell me, Mrs. Verjuice, when you come to see me, why, why do you so persistently sing the praises of Mrs. Whatsernayme?"

Mrs. Verjuice (urged by an irresistible impulse to answer the plain truth)—"Well Mrs. Debonnair, the fact is, I am not fortunate, good looking, popular, and beloved as you are, and, consequently, hate you. I cannot tell you so in so many words, but I can insinuate by my extravagant praise of Mrs. Whatsernayme (whom, by the bye, I hate almost as much as I do you) that I rate very low the gifts which you enjoy, and that I so bitterly envy you. If you but knew how infinitely more your possession of these good things pains me than my implied depreciation of the same can possibly pain you, you would feel for, pity, and forgive me!"

A CALL TO SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Sir Samuel Baker in his speech the other evening, observed, that the Exeter Hall notions, about the darkies being "men and brothers," were rather mistaken ones. He instanced a case, where, after touching an old Chieftain's heart with some Christian philanthropy, the old Chieftain, having made "his emotion, off red to sell his own son for a spade. Perhaps the son wasn't much of a fellow after all, and Sir Samuel, had he accepted the offer, might have fancied that, in exchange for a useful spade, he had only received a stupid spoon.

Let Sir Samuel come and preach to the old Chieftains and Chieftainesses in the West End, during the season. There is, in our metropolis, a large traffic in sons and daughters going on. He would earn the gratitude of many could he prevent even a few of these living human sacrifices. Here is a field for missionary enterprise. To play such a part is the drama of high life, would be, indeed, a role worthy of a great Baker.

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